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# M. A. P.

showing the site of Old Charles Town on Albemarle Point in South Carolina with some adjoining grants and plantations and the location on Wappoo Creek where Indigo was cultivated by Mrs. Eliza Lucas.

Compiled from old deeds and plats by  
Henry A. M. Smith

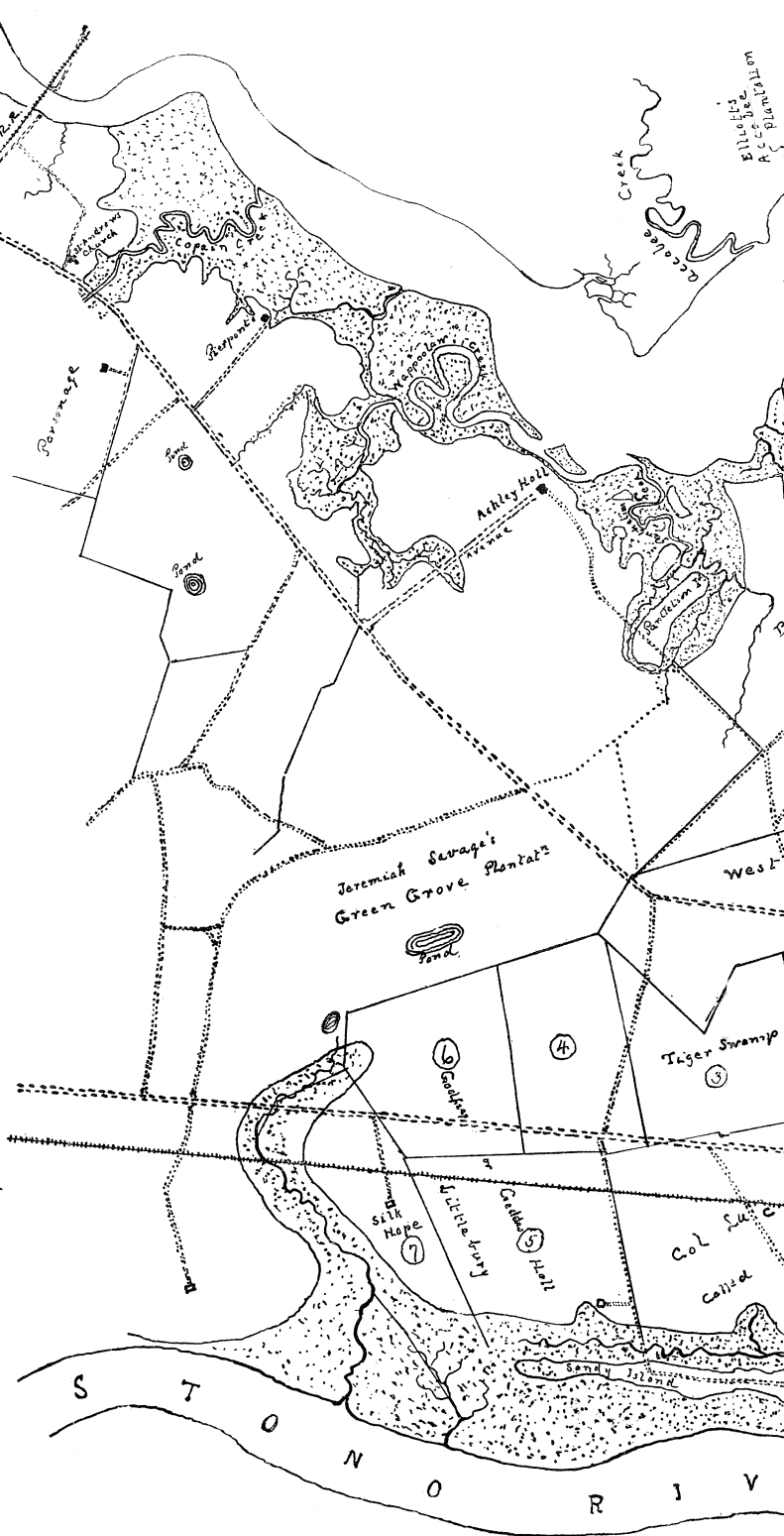
Scale  $\frac{1}{20,000}$

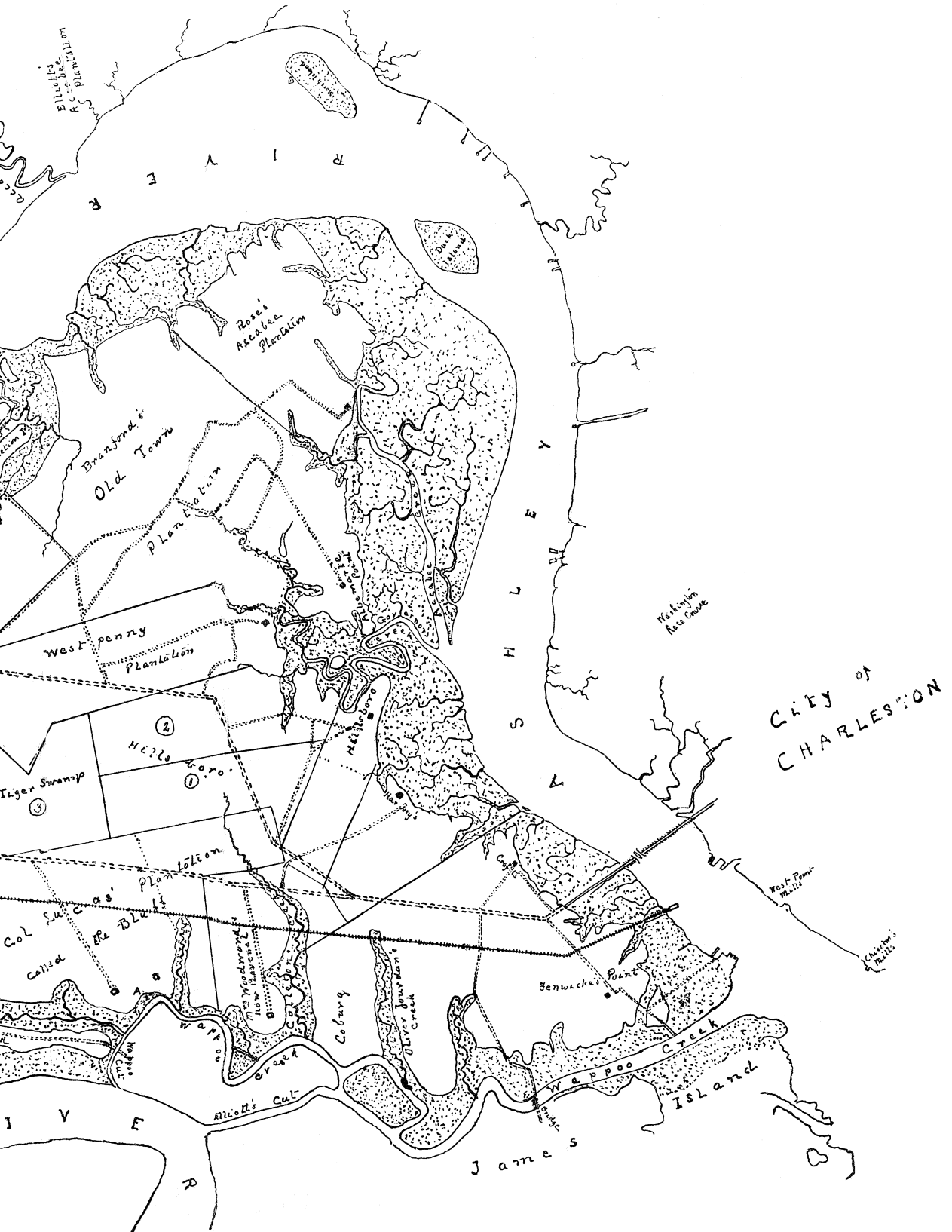
## LEGEND

Roads	designated thus	
Railroads	" "	
Marsh land, salt, and rush,	• • •	
Division lines	• •	

## Note.

The numbers ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥, ⑦ designate the numbers of the divisions of John Godfrey's estate in the site of the old house on Col. Lucas' plantation is designated by the letter A.





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OLD CHARLES TOWN AND ITS VICINITY, ACCABEE  
AND WAPPOO WHERE INDIGO WAS FIRST CULTI-  
VATED, WITH SOME ADJOINING PLACES IN OLD  
ST. ANDREWS PARISH.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

The original settlement by the English in South Carolina was at a point on the Southwest side of the Ashley river, at the place now known as Old Town plantation. At that place a creek makes in from the river running first generally to the Southwest, and then turning Northwest and forming a neck of land bounded Northeast by the marshes of Ashley river Southeast, South, and Southwest by this creek and its marshes, and Northwest by a narrow extent of high land capable then of easy defence. The river, as far at least as that point, was called by the native Indians by a name spelled by the settlers variously as Keyawah, K'awaw, Kayawah, Chyawhaw, Kiwaha, Kywaha, Keywaha, and Kiawah<sup>1</sup> which last, viz., Kiawah, became later the accepted form; pronounced Kee-a-wah.

As early as 1666 Robert Sanford in his exploration of the coast named the river "that leadeth into the country of Kywaha" the River Ashley "from the right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Anthony Lord Ashley."<sup>2</sup> Sanford appears to have alluded to the inlet that forms Charleston Harbour as he does not seem to have entered in far enough

<sup>1</sup>*Coll<sup>ns</sup> Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, pp. 68, 80, 166, 169, 173, 186.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 80.

to be aware that the inlet was divided into two rivers by the peninsula now the site of the city of Charleston.

Sometime early in April, 1670 (according to Carteret's relation<sup>3</sup>) the first ship with Governor Sayle reached Kiawah and selected the place just described for the settlement. The neck of land so settled upon they called "Albemarle Point."<sup>4</sup> On 20 Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1670, Florence O'Sullivan wrote to Lord Ashley, "We build our towne upon a point of land called Albemarle point seated upon the River that leads in from the sea called by us Ashley river,"<sup>5</sup> and William Owen also writing to Lord Ashley on 15 Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1670 says, "We have made choise for y<sup>e</sup> better having pitcht on a pointe defended by y<sup>e</sup> maine river with a brooke on y<sup>e</sup> one side and inaccessible Marshe one y<sup>e</sup> other w<sup>ch</sup> att high tides is even overflowne: ioying itself to y<sup>e</sup> mainland in a small neck not exceeding fiftie yards which now is pallizadoed, and with a very small charg might be made impregnable."<sup>6</sup>

On 1<sup>st</sup> Novr, 1670, Lord Ashley writing to Joseph West in Carolina informs him, "you are to take notice that the River was by Captain Sandford long since named Ashley River and still is to be called soe, and the Towne you are now planted on we have named and you are to call Charles Towne."<sup>7</sup>

Notwithstanding this notice (or perhaps because it was not sooner received) the town continued to be called "Albemarle Point" as late as March 1670/1<sup>8</sup> but according to a memo. in the handwriting of John Locke made about August, 1671, he notes, "The towne cald Charlestowne"<sup>9</sup> and Joseph West writing on 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1671, dates his letter, "Charles Towne upon Ashley River."<sup>10</sup>

At that time some construction was under way in the town, for the Council in a letter to the Proprietors dated 21 March 1671/2 say, "We have with much adoe, our people being weake by reason of scarcity of provisions, pallasadoed about 9 acres of land, being a point, whereon we first set downe for our better security and mounted seaven great Gunns;" and "when we arrived here, we thought it most conducting to our safety to build

<sup>3</sup> *Coll<sup>ns</sup> Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 168.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 173, 174.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 188.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 196.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 211.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 275, 287, 309.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 350.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 389.

a town, where we are now settled, it being a point with a very convenient landing, and safely fortified, being almost surrounded with a large Marsh and Creek.”<sup>11</sup>

The minutes of the first meeting of the Grand Council as now known to us records the meeting held 25 August, 1671, with Col. Joseph West as Governor and notes the meeting as held “at Charles Towne upon Ashley River” and the name Albemarle Point as applied to this first settlement seems to have ceased between March and August, 1671.

There has been some confusion with regard to the application of the name “Albemarle Point.” Governor William Sayle who died in the Province 4<sup>th</sup> March, 1670/1, left a will dated 30 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1670 whereby he devised to his son Nathaniel Sayle, “all that my Mansion House and Town Lot on Albemarle Point in the said Province of Carolina”<sup>12</sup> and on some old map on a very small scale, apparently this mansion house was placed as on the point where Wappoo creek enters Ashley river opposite the present City of Charleston which point was marked as Albemarle Point. The present writer was with others so misled.<sup>13</sup> Data which has later been made accessible proves this to be incorrect. Albemarle Point was the point or neck of land selected as the place of first settlement and the mansion house of Governor Sayle referred to in his will was almost without doubt in the town first known as Albemarle Point and later as Charles Town. The point of land at the junction of Wappoo creek and Ashley river was taken up first by Sir John Yeamans the Governor 1672-1674 who there had a house or “mansion” and some mixing as to the two governors and the dating of Sayle’s letters from Albemarle Point doubtless caused the mistake.

A town with lots and streets was laid out as soon as the settlers landed. Gov<sup>r</sup> Sayle as we have seen on Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1670 devises his “Town Lot.” The Grand Council write the Proprietors in March, 1670/1 that they had granted town lots containing eleven poles or thereabouts, with ten acre lots to plant. The ten-acre lots being laid out about the town from the South Westward to the North, which model they had been forced to exercise at first for

<sup>11</sup> *Coll<sup>ns</sup> Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, pp. 283, 284.

<sup>12</sup> *Rivers’ Sketch*, p. 385.

<sup>13</sup> *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, Vol. 1, p. 325.

better defence and speedy concourse to the Town.<sup>14</sup> This model may not have pleased the Proprietors for on 1 May, 1671, they enclose to the Governor and Council a model plan for a town to be followed.<sup>15</sup> The Proprietors altered their minds for Lord Ashley writing later (15 Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1671) to Governor Yeamans—"Wee have in Favour of the first Planters altered our minds about the Port Towne on the River Ashley as you will find by our Generall Letter which through the little care was taken to lay it out into Convenient Streets at theire first coming it cannot be made soe exactly regular and beautiful as Wee wish yet wee desire you would use your Endeavour to have the Streets layd out as large orderly and convenient as possibly may be."<sup>16</sup> This suggestion was acted upon. At the meeting of the Grand Council held 22 July, 1672, it is recorded that "The persons hereunder named came this day before the Grand Council and for the better Modell of Charles Towne according to the annexed Scheme did surrender all their lands in the said Towne and agreed to possess only the severall lots as hereafter is menconed that is to say."<sup>17</sup> Then follows a list of the settlers with the lots assigned to each. The lots aggregate 62 and the list of names is valuable as an authentic list of actual settlers at that early date. According to an old letter among the Shaftsbury papers dated about March 1671 the size of the town is given viz., "Our towne called Albemarle Point is scituate on a point w<sup>ch</sup> is almost encompassed w<sup>th</sup> a large Marsh & may easily be fortified w<sup>th</sup> a broad trench, it contains about 80 acres of Land."<sup>18</sup>

There is in existence, known to the writer, no copy of the plan or model of the town: of either the original or the revised model. All that exists is the plan on Culpeppers map of Ashley river (the frontispiece to Vol. 5 of the *Coll<sup>ns</sup> of the Historical Society of So. Ca.*) and that it evidently meant to indicate only the general location and is not any exact plan of the town.

The town so founded continued as the seat of the government until 1680 when the government was removed to the "Oyster

<sup>14</sup> *Coll<sup>ns</sup> Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 284.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 323.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 360.

<sup>17</sup> Printed *Journal of Grand Council*, p. 40.

<sup>18</sup> *Coll<sup>ns</sup> Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 309.

Point" thereafter known as Charles Town and the site of the present city of Charleston. The advantages of this last site were so manifest that at the very first settlement Governor Sayle directed that about 600 acres between the Ashley and Wando (Cooper) rivers be left vacant for a town and fort.<sup>19</sup>

It appears that the new settlement on the Oyster Point had for some time been receiving inhabitants at the expense of the old, the only reason for occupying which in the beginning had been its better defensive position for a weak settlement. After the transfer of the government the old town seems to have rapidly decayed. It was probably abandoned as a town almost immediately and the name Charles Town was finally transferred to the new town. In the minutes of the Grand Council for 1<sup>st</sup> June 1680 held "att Charles Towne" directions are given that certain Indians held in bondage be brought before the Grand Council "at Kaiawah sometimes called Charles Towne."<sup>20</sup> There was nothing in the way of any permanent construction to restrain abandonment. The fortifications were trenches or moats and banks with "palisadoes" of fresh cut wood of very temporary existence. The houses and "mansions" were almost certainly of that original colonial American architecture which consisted of logs squared, or round, built in square pens, one, or more connected together; with the interstices or "chinks" well filled with clay, and roofed with shingles, and in the cases of greater opulence ceiled or lined inside with boards called "clapboards," i.e., split and not sawed from logs. The chimneys at first were sun dried clay mixed with straw or pine needles although the burning of clay into bricks seems very early to have been introduced into the colony. When the present writer was a boy the only apparent relic of the old town was a shallow depression running from the marsh on the river to the creek on the West which was said to be the line of the old defensive trench or moat.

After 1680 the name Charles Town was understood to refer to the town on the Oyster Point.<sup>21</sup> The very lot owners at old Charles Town seem to have simply abandoned their lots and grants, which were later taken up by and granted to other per-

<sup>19</sup> *Coll<sup>ns</sup> Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 378.

<sup>20</sup> Printed *Journal of Grand Council*, p. 84.

<sup>21</sup> *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, Vol. 9, p. 11.



sons. Between 1694 and 1697 the following grants were made to one James Le Sad or as more commonly spelled Le Sade, viz.:<sup>22</sup>

	<i>Acres</i>
15 May, 1694.....	70
24 Febry, 1696.....	65
24 Febry, 1696.....	285
19 Sept <sup>r</sup> , 1696.....	240
8 Sept <sup>r</sup> , 1697.....	100
	<hr/> 760

The writer has never found anything upon the records as to Le Sade's nativity although he apparently was a French Huguenot immigrant. He may have come via Ireland as he had a sister whose married name was Neale but as two persons named Neale took out grants not far from Le Sade, about the same time he obtained his own, she may have married after her arrival in Carolina.

The grants to Le Sade included all the high land on which Albemarle Point or Old Charles Town had been situated together with much more to the West and North and his plantation included in these grants, was in his time, as it has been ever since, known as "Old Town Plantation." The record does not show why these lands so formerly laid out to others were now regranted to Le Sade. There was probably another grant of 200 acres to James Le Sade for by a deed of his nephew Peter Le Sade it is stated that his uncle's Old Town plantation contained 960 acres. James Le Sade left a Will dated 3 Novr 1703 whereby after a life estate to his wife Elizabeth he devised his lands to his brother Peter Le Sade and his sister Mary Neale each one half but if neither his sister nor any child of hers appeared and claimed within three years after his death then the whole was to go to his brother Peter. No claim having been made the whole vested in Peter who by his will dated 9 August, 1716, devised the Old Town plantation after the death of his own wife Ann to his son Peter except 250 acres which he devised to his daughter Ann then the wife of John Girardeau<sup>23</sup> and who after Girardeau's death married Andrew Deveaux. The writer has not

<sup>22</sup> *Off. Hist. Com<sup>n</sup> Bk.*, 1701-1712, pp, 27, 28, 31, 32.

<sup>23</sup> *Prob. Ct. Charleston Bk.*, 1714-1717, p. 526.

found on the record how or when the plantation passed from this last Peter Le Sade but on 15 February 1734 Daniel Cartwright conveyed to John Beresford the Old Town plantation containing by estimation 710 acres which "was lately in the possession of Peter Le Sad planter."<sup>24</sup> A few days later—20 Febry 1734—John Beresford conveyed the 710 acres to William Branford.<sup>25</sup> The deed states that although conveyed for 710 acres but 525 were found. The William Branford to whom the property was so conveyed was the son of a William Branford who as early as 11 July, 1694, had procured a grant for 150 acres on Ashley river next Southeast to the plantations of William Bull.<sup>26</sup> In the memorial of his son this 150 acres is described as "upon Ashley river called or known by the Indian name of Panthetion plantation and also one little Island called Panthetion Island, "bounding Westward upon "Panthetion creek." The creek separating Branford's grant from Bull's plantation was "Panthetion creek." To this grant of 150 acres the first William Branford added 41 acres granted him 5 Decr 1696, 50 acres granted him 2 January, 1697, 72 acres granted him 23 July, 1711, and 10 acres originally granted 28 October, 1676 to George Cantey and purchased by Branford, all of which aggregating 323 acres William Branford by his will dated 30 July 1717 devised to his son William Branford,<sup>27</sup> who added to it 91 acres purchased 26 Jany, 1732, from John Brown part of 100 acres originally granted 8 July, 1696, to Thomas Clarke, and then the 710 (or 525) acres of old Town plantation acquired from John Beresford, and later on 20 Novr, 1747, 73 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres part of Accabee plantation purchased from Francis Rose.<sup>28</sup>

The record does not show where the first William Branford came from. There was a John Branford who also appeared in the Province at the same time and settled among the settlers of Dorchester on Ashley river. The Dorchester settlers came principally from Massachusetts and were Congregationalists and John Branford from contiguity and association seems to have

<sup>24</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. N, p. 189.

<sup>25</sup> *Off. Hist. Comm<sup>n</sup> Memorial* Bk. 7, p. 495.

<sup>26</sup> *Grant Bk*, Vol. 38, p. 146.

<sup>27</sup> *Memorial Bk*, Vol. 3, p. 22.

<sup>28</sup> *Memorial Bk*, Vol. 7, p. 495.

been one of them but there is nothing the writer has found on the record showing precisely whence he came. William Branford also acquired and held for some time a tract of land in the Dorchester settlement near John Branford but the writer has found nothing to show the exact connection between them.

The lands near Old Town so acquired by the second William Branford aggregating about  $1012\frac{1}{2}$  acres seem in his possession to have been generally known as Old Town plantation although the Northeastern part retained the name of "Accabee." William Branford left the lands to his son a third William Branford who died about 1772 and these lands passed to his two daughters, Ann Branford who married Thomas Horry and Elizabeth Branford who married Elias Horry Jun<sup>r</sup>—two brothers marrying two sisters. The lands were partitioned between the two sisters the Old Town part as containing 519 acres being allotted to Elizabeth Horry and the Accabee part containing  $489\frac{1}{4}$  acres to Ann Horry who with her husband Thomas Horry on 22 November, 1774, conveyed it to Elias Horry thus reuniting the whole tract in Elias and Elizabeth Horry.<sup>29</sup> To the tract additions were made by grants of adjoining marsh and of 96 acres of high land to the Northwest purchased from Sarah Gray the heir at law of John Samways,<sup>30</sup> and the whole continued in the descendants of Elias Horry until 8 April, 1833, when the whole plantation under the name of Old Town as containing  $1530\frac{1}{2}$  acres was sold to Anthony Barbot.<sup>31</sup> The land granted to the first William Branford in 1694 thus continued in his descendants until 1833 a period of near 140 years. Anthony Barbot in 1835 conveyed to Jonathan Lucas whose Executors in 1850 conveyed to the late W<sup>m</sup> McKenzie Parker from whose estate it was transferred some time subsequent to the War of 1861–1865.

North of Old Charles Town or Albemarle Point on the South bank of the Ashley river was a point of land formed by a change of course in the river where after running nearly Northwest from Albemarle Point it turns at near a right angle to the Westward.

The tract of land contained within this elbow was called "Ickerby", "Ickerbe", "Ickabee",<sup>32</sup> "Acabe" and "Accabee" and

<sup>29</sup> *Memorial Bk.*, Vol. 2, p. 429.

<sup>30</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston Bk. Z*, N<sup>o</sup>. 5, p. 382.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk F, N<sup>o</sup>. 10, p. 349.

<sup>32</sup> *Printed Journal of Grand Council*, pp. 36, 67, 73.

seems to have settled in spelling to the form "Accabee." In the grant to Jacob Neale 3 July, 1696, for 72 acres on the south side of Ashley river it is described as "joining to Acabee land."<sup>33</sup> By later deeds and maps the name seems also to have been given to the land on Charleston Neck on the North side of Ashley river opposite the land so termed on the South side. The writer has never been able to satisfy himself whether the Indian designation originally applied to the banks on both sides the river at that point, or to the "reach" of the river itself, or perchance to some small tribe or tribal remnant of Indians occupying the river banks there. However that may be the plantation on the South bank at the river bend in question long owned by the Rose family, and the plantation nearly opposite long owned by the Elliott family, were both known by the name of "Accabee."

On 22 October, 1681, a grant of 190 acres on the South side of Ashley river at "Accabee" was made to Stephen Bull and Maurice Mathewes who seem to have abandoned it for on 1 June, 1709 the same tract was granted for 180 acres to Charles Clifford<sup>34</sup> whose representatives Benjamin Clifford with his wife Sarah, John Bulloch and his wife Mary and Stephen Clifford on 10 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1718, conveyed it to Thomas Rose. 156 acres adjoining was on 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1709, granted to James Bryan<sup>35</sup> which was on 1 November, 1718 conveyed by James and Catherine Sameways to Thomas Rose. Eighty-nine acres additional were conveyed to Thomas Rose 22 Aug., 1721 by Ephraim Mikell and Mary his wife which seems to have included 80 acres taken up by Joseph Dalton in 1672 and which on 26 December, 1674, he surrendered up to the Grand Council<sup>36</sup> and the Grand Council directed to be granted equally between Anthony Churne and John Chambers to whom grants for 36 acres each were accordingly issued 21 April, 1677<sup>37</sup> and for which another grant was made to Jacob Neale on 3 July, 1696,<sup>38</sup> through whom apparently Ephraim Mikell and his wife claimed. Thomas Rose finally purchased on 27 July, 1723, from Peter Le Sade 42 acres part of 100 acres granted James Le Sade 8 Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1697, and forming part of Old Town plantation. By these purchases Thomas Rose acquired 477 acres covering a large

<sup>33</sup> *Grants*, Vol. 38, p. 180.

<sup>34</sup> *Off. Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>* Bk F, p. 123.

<sup>35</sup> *Grant Bk*, 39, p. 32.

<sup>36</sup> *Printed Journal*, p. 73.

<sup>37</sup> *Grant Bk.*, Vol. 38, pp. 11, 16.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 180.

part of the area on the South side of the Ashley river called Ickerby or Accabee.<sup>39</sup>

Exactly when and whence this Thomas Rose came to the Province the writer has never been able to determine. From quite an early period there seem to have been several apparently entirely disconnected families named Rose in the Province. There was a Thomas Rose who as early as April, 1677, received a warrant for 500 acres for which a grant was made 16 June, 1677,<sup>40</sup> on 10 March, 1681, lot N° 64 in Charles Town was granted Thomas Rose Sen<sup>r</sup><sup>41</sup> and 6 July, 1680, a lot was granted to Thomas Rose<sup>42</sup> which on 10 June, 1689 seems to have been regranted to Thomas Smith.<sup>43</sup>

On 10 April, 1684, a warrant was issued to lay off 330 acres to Thomas Rose as remaining due to him on record under the Proprietors' offers to settlers for the arrival in the Province of himself and several servants.<sup>44</sup> The writer has found no further notice of him on the record until Febry 24, 1692, when Thomas Rose appears as surety on a bond in the Ordinary's court<sup>45</sup> and thereafter he is mentioned in a number of cases as on bonds or papers in the Ordinary's court.<sup>46</sup>

On 12 June, 1694, town lot N° 228 in Charles Town was granted to Thomas Rose Jun<sup>r</sup>,<sup>47</sup> and this lot 228 was on 8 Aug., 1710, conveyed by Thomas Rose "cordwinder" to Henry Samways, the deed reciting that this lot had been granted to Thomas Rose dec<sup>d</sup>, Gentleman and was conveyed by Thomas Rose his son and heir.<sup>48</sup> On 24 February, 1701, Francis Fidling conveyed to a Thomas Rose a tract of 38 acres near Ashley Ferry on the South side of Ashley river<sup>49</sup> and this is apparently the land referred to in the Act of 23 Decr., 1703, as then owned by "Thomas

<sup>39</sup> *Memorial Bk.*, Vol. 5, p. 116.

<sup>40</sup> *Grant Bk.*, Vol. 38, p. 43.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 56.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 65.

<sup>43</sup> *Warrants, 1672-1679*, p. 210.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 154.

<sup>45</sup> *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, Vol. 8, p. 170.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 172. Vol. 10, pp. 11, 15, 17, 86, 138, 142.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 9, p. 22.

<sup>48</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. 1, p. 658.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. O, p. 128.

Rose, Planter.”<sup>50</sup> The writer has never been able to connect any of these Thomas Roses with Thomas Rose who in 1718 acquired Accabee; although it is likely he was the same to whom Francis Fidling conveyed 38 acres in 1703.

According to a memorial filed by one Henrietta Rose on 26 May, 1733<sup>51</sup> her “late father” Thomas Rose had died previously leaving her sole heir at law whereas Thomas Rose of Accabee would appear by St. Andrews Register to have died in December, 1733.

There is a statement which seems authentically to point to him, to be found in Burke’s *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry or Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland* published in 1838, vol. 4, p. 218 under the head of Rose-Cleland of Rath-Gael, referring to the family of Rose of Abingdon Berks, and to Richard Rose of Abingdon who died 19 April, 1719, leaving among other children

“4. Thomas Rose of Charlestown South Carolina America settled there about the year 1700 he *m.* first 1704 Elizabeth only child of ——— Bennet of A. K. B. [Accabee?] plantation situated between Ashley & Cooper rivers near Charlestown (he was a physician and came from Thame in Oxfordshire and was descended from Hugo Bennet high Sheriff for Oxfordshire in the region of *King* Henry VI and ancestor of Lord Tankerville). By this lady M<sup>r</sup>. Rose had issue.

“1. Richard b. 10<sup>th</sup> October 1705 as hereafter.

“2. Thomas *m.* Elizabeth ——— and had issue Thomas and Elizabeth.

“1. Sabina *m.* to Robert Ladson: she *d.* 6<sup>th</sup> December 1741 leaving four children.

“2. Margaret.

“3. Elizabeth *m.* Samuel Stocks leaving a son Samuel Stocks.

“He *m.* secondly and had a son Francis who left three sons and a daughter. M<sup>r</sup> Rose (whose will is dated 20 October 1733) died the 5<sup>th</sup> December following and was s. by his son.

“Richard Rose of Abingdon who being adopted as heir to his Uncle Richard Rose of Abington come from Charlestown in the year 1714 to reside with him, the rest of the family remained in

<sup>50</sup> *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, Vol. 10, p. 24.

<sup>51</sup> *Memorial Bk.*, Vol. 5, p. 118.

America where some of their descendants are still living in great respectability."

This account was doubtless written for Burke by some descendant of this last Richard Rose and whether or not it be reliable as to the accounts of the family given for the early periods in England yet as to the family in America shows that the writer must have had access to writings and family data of the period for his statements are substantially confirmed as to Thomas Rose and his children by the records here. The will of Thomas Rose is not now to be found here of record. Many of the records in the Probate Court of that date disappeared during the late war. According to the record here Thomas Rose sen<sup>r</sup> (of St. Andrews Parish as the record is that Parish Register) was buried 3 Decr., 1733, a Thomas Rose (probably his son) married Elizabeth Coppin 6 March, 1725/26. Sabina Rose married Robert Ladson. Margaret Rose married Henry Williamson and Elizabeth Rose married first James Samways and then Samuel Stocks, and on 23 March, 1721/22, Francis Rose the son of Thomas Rose was baptised. The writer has found no record here showing that Thomas Rose married here Elizabeth Bennet or that Francis was the son of a second wife but records of that early date are woefully deficient.

At the death of Thomas Rose in 1733 the Accabee plantation seems to have passed to his son Francis for on 20 Novr, 1747, Francis Rose conveyed  $73\frac{1}{4}$  acres off this Accabee plantation to William Branford.<sup>52</sup> Francis Rose on 23 Febry, 1743, married Mary Ann Elliott daughter of Joseph Elliott.<sup>53</sup> She died March, 1756, and in February, 1759, he married Sarah Balentine.<sup>54</sup> She died January, 1767, and in July, 1767, he married Elizabeth Ann Lining daughter of D<sup>r</sup>. John Lining.<sup>55</sup> She died April, 1768, and in April, 1771, he married Sarah Backer.<sup>56</sup> He seems to have had three sons who lived to maturity Richard, Robert, and Thomas all of whom predeceased him and two daughters who survived him Elizabeth who married Abram Ladson and Sarah

<sup>52</sup> *Memorial Bk.*, Vol. 7, p. 495.

<sup>53</sup> *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, Vol. 11, p. 62.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 14, pp. 155, 214.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 15, pp. 44, 47.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 50, 97.

who married ——— Butler. Francis Rose died in 1783. By his will he devised his plantation at Accabee on which he usually lived containing about 407 acres to his wife Sarah Rose for life and after her death to his grandson Francis Rose son of his son Robert Rose. His son Richard seems to have died without issue. Robert left two children Francis and Mary Ann, and Thomas left two daughters Elizabeth Sanders Rose who married D<sup>r</sup> Edward Lynah and left issue and Mary Ann Blake Rose who married Capt. William Miles and left issue. On 11 September, 1802, this last Francis Rose conveyed to Richard Yeadon the plantation known by the name of Accabee containing 407 acres<sup>57</sup> and so far as the record shows the name of Rose of this family seems then to have disappeared. Yeadon on 8 May, 1818, conveyed to Copeland Stiles from whom it passed in 1827 to Christian Staley from whom it passed in 1836 to Edward C. Perronneau. During the ownership of Perronneau the name of the plantation was changed to "Orange Grove" and it was on 1 January, 1850, conveyed by Perronneau to the late W<sup>m</sup> McKenzie Parker<sup>58</sup> as the plantation called "Orange Grove," with 1202 acres of marsh attached granted by a late grant. The plantation has since been known as Orange Grove and on the late maps the creek from the river through the marsh to the plantation high land originally called Ickerby or Accabee creek is now styled Orange Grove creek.

Adjoining the Old Town plantation as granted to James Le Sade and to the Southwest of it was a tract of 200 acres granted 8 Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1697, to Francis Blanshaw on the West side of Old Town creek bounding South on Capt. John Godfrey.<sup>59</sup> In the grant to Capt. Godfrey<sup>60</sup> the locality to the North is styled "Wespanee." This would appear to have been the Indian name of the locality. It is the first time it appears by name on the record. The name Wespanee if correctly so given in Godfreys grant was soon modified to "Westpenny." From Francis Blanshaw the 200 acres passed to Peter Le Sade (brother of James) who later received by devise the Old Town plantation from his brother James. By

<sup>57</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. N, N<sup>o</sup>. 7, p. 84.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. F, N<sup>o</sup>. 12, p. 148.

<sup>59</sup> *Grant Bk.*, 38, p. 364.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 457.



the will of Peter Le Sade dated 9 Aug., 1716, he devised to his daughter Ann Girardeau the plantation containing 200 acres formerly belonging to Francis Blanshaw commonly called "Westpenny" on the West side of the head of Old Town creek and also 250 acres to be taken off the Old Town plantation adjoining the Westpenny<sup>61</sup> tract and beginning at the "creek of Westpenny." This his son Peter Le Sade confirmed by a deed to his sister Ann who had since married Andrew Deveau settling and defining the lines of the 250 acres taken off Old Town plantation.<sup>62</sup> This deed states that his sister at his father's death was the wife of John Girardeau who had since died and his widow had married Deveau. Andrew Deveau and his wife on 21 Sept<sup>r</sup> convey Westpenny (450 acres) to John Garnier who with his wife Magdalen immediately reconveyed to Andrew Deveau.<sup>63</sup> It seems to have been owned by M<sup>r</sup> Deveau for many years. It was this M<sup>r</sup> Deveau who was the friend and neighbor of Miss Eliza Lucas and who is so frequently mentioned in the life of Miss Lucas by her descendant the late M<sup>rs</sup> St. Julien Ravenel. The distance between Westpenny and Miss Lucas' home on Wappoo was but a few miles. Andrew Deveau died 1754 for in that year a partition of certain of his property was had between his three sons Andrew, James, and John. How the plantation passed from Andrew Deveau to Alexander Perronneau J<sup>r</sup> does not appear on the record but in 1772 the latter appears as the owner on the partition map of Old Town plantation between Ann and Elizabeth Horry and in December, 1774, the property is sold as late the property of Alexander Perronneau J<sup>r</sup> deceased for 424 acres to Isaac Peace<sup>64</sup> who on 20 November, 1776, conveyed it to M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Branford in trust for Ann Horry wife of Thomas Horry for life and after her death to her heirs.<sup>65</sup>

During the ownership of the Horrys sometime later than its purchase in 1776 the name of the place was changed from Westpanee or Westpenny to Fairfield. In 1785 Thomas Horry added to it 24 acres adjoining originally part of "Tiger Swamp" pur-

<sup>61</sup> *Prob. Ct. Charleston Bk.*, 1714-1717, p. 526.

<sup>62</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, p. 97.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 262-268.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. P, N<sup>o</sup> 4, p. 60.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. A, N<sup>o</sup> 5, p. 279.

chased from Thomas Godfrey and he also purchased from Charles Lining a space for a family burying ground on the small island in the marsh to the North of "Hillsborough," where the Linings also had a family burying ground.

After the death of Thomas Horry and his wife the plantations passed first to their son the late Elias Horry and after his death to his daughter Harriet the wife of the late Judge Edward Frost in whose descendants the place continued until 1904 when it was sold having been in Ann Horry and her descendants since 1776.

*(To be continued)*